

On the Geography of India in the Reign of Akbar.—By JOHN BEAMES,
B. C. S. (With a Map.)

No. I. Subah Avadh (Oudh).

The object of this series of papers is to reconstruct as far as possible the map of the Mughal empire at the time of the first great settlement of the financial and political administration effected in A. D. 1582 by Rájá Todar Mal.

The details of this important operation—the basis of all subsequent settlements—are preserved to us in the *Aín-i-Akbari*, the Persian text of which has been fixed and published by the late Professor Blochmann. He did not live long enough to translate the whole work, and as the valuable notes which he had collected for the second volume, (in which the details of Todar Mal's settlement are given), have been lost; the greater portion of the work has to be done over again. The continuation of the translation has been entrusted by the Society to other hands, and I therefore refrain from encroaching on that ground. But I presume there is no objection to my extracting from the Persian text such details as are necessary for my purpose and supplying such comments as may be required for their elucidation. There is room for many workers in the vast and as yet imperfectly explored mine of the *Aín*. On the present occasion I shall confine myself to geography, reserving for a larger work on which I am engaged references to the Muhammadan historians and other authorities.

The dominions which Akbar either ruled, or claimed to rule, were divided, as we learn from the *Aín*, into twelve provinces, to which His Majesty gave the name of *Súbahs*. These were

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| Iláhábád. | Ajmír. | Bangálah. | Láhor. |
| Agrah. | Ahmadábád. | Dihlí. | Multán. |
| Avadh. | Bihár. | Kábul. | Málwah. |

to which were subsequently added three more, *viz.* :—

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| Birár. | Khándesh. | Ahmadnagar. |
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making a total of fifteen.

Abul Fazl gives a chapter to each Subah, and takes them in geographical order, beginning with Bangálah (Bengal) in the extreme east, and going westwards. I have departed from this order for the following reasons.

The Subah of Bangálah is by far the largest of all, and as it was not at the time of Todar Mal's settlement actually under the sway of the

Dehli emperor, the details given in the Aín are less full than those of other Subahs. Moreover, owing to various causes which I need not explain in this place, the changes that have occurred since the sixteenth century are more numerous and perplexing than in any part of India. For Bengal we have some of Blochmann's work, a general sketch of the extent and position of the nineteen sarkárs, and detailed identification of two or three of them.* I am now engaged in working out the rest, but I am not yet quite ready with Bengal, and though I have received much assistance from the Collectors of the various districts—which I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging—I fear some time must elapse before the whole sarkár will be fully reconstructed.

Bihár was not undertaken by Blochmann, but I have nearly finished my identification, and hope to publish it shortly.

Iláhábád, Agrah, Dihli and all those parts of Subahs which were included in the North West Provinces in 1844 have been worked out by Sir H. Elliot and may be found at Vol. II, p. 82 of his *Races of the N. W. P.* (my edition) and those parts left untouched by him I am now working out.

Under these circumstances I have thought it better to begin with Oudh, as I have been able to complete my work on that Subah. Oudh was not British territory when Elliot wrote, and he has therefore omitted it from his lists, with the exception of Gorakhpur, which has all along formed part of the N. W. P.

The materials which I have used are chiefly the reports of the recent settlements of the various districts, supplemented by much valuable information scattered here and there in the *Oudh Gazetteer*. The settlement reports being official publications are not generally accessible to the learned public either in India or Europe, they contain much curious and useful information, and in respect of the old names of estates and parganahs give data not usually procurable, being derived from local tradition, the histories of the great families, and the records preserved by the Kánúngoos or fiscal recorders, an office founded by the Mughal Emperors and which has survived to our own times. I have thought it might be serviceable to students to publish in the Society's Journal material at present virtually buried in the Settlement Reports, and to bring together into one general view the scattered notices to be found in the *Gazetteer*. The accompanying map is an attempt at making our knowledge of the subject precise and definite.

* See his articles on the Geography and History of Bengal in J. A. S. B. Vol. XLII, p. 209; Vol. XLIII, p. 280; Vol. XLIV, p. 275 and in Appendix to Hunter's Statistical Account of the 24 Parganas District.

I. Sarkar Avadh.*

- 21 mahals. Area 2,796,206 bighas 19 biswas. Revenue 40,956,347 dams nakdí, 1,680,247 dams sayurghál. Castes various. 1,340 cavalry, 23 elephants, 31,700 infantry.
1. Avadh bá havelí. 6 mahals. 38,249*b.* 17*b.* 2,008,366*d.* 1,58,741*s.* Brahmans and Kunbis. 50 horse, 500 foot.
 2. Ambođhá. Has a fort of burnt brick 2,82,097 bighas, 1,298,724*d.* 7,318*s.* Bais. 30 horse, 700 foot.
 3. Ibrahímábád. 19,338*b.* 8*b.* 445,417*d.* 103,806*s.* Ansáris.
 4. Inhoná. Has a fort of burnt brick. 74,090*b.* 126,847*d.* Chauhans recently converted to Islam (nau muslim). 100 horse, 2000 foot.
 5. Pachchhimráth. 289,085*b.* 4,247,104*d.* 38,885*s.* Rajputs of the Báchhil and Gahlot clans 20 horse, 500 foot.
 6. Bilahrí. Has a fort of burnt brick. 15,859*b.* 815,831*d.* Bachgotis. 50 horse, 2000 foot.
 7. Basođhí. 31,188*b.* 505,473*d.* 1,500*s.* Bachgotis. 20 horse, 500 foot.
 8. Thána Bhadánw. 8,703*b.* 2*b.* 427,509*d.* 36,172*s.* Bachgotis. 1000 foot.
 9. Bakṭahá. 44,401*b.* 385,008*d.* 3,960*s.* Bachgotis. 500 foot.
 10. Daryábád. Has a fort of burnt brick. 487,014*b.* 5,369,521*d.* 226,871*s.* Rajputs of the Chauhán and Raikwar clans. 100 horse. 2000 foot.
 11. Rudauli. Fort of burnt brick. 351,533*b.* 3,248,680*d.* 249,083*s.* Chauhán and Bais Rajputs. 50 horse, 2000 foot.
 12. Sailak. Fort of burnt brick. 571,071*b.* 4,723,209*d.* 200,945*s.* Raikwár Rajputs. 100 horse, 2000 foot.
 13. Sultánpúr. Fort of burnt brick. 75,893*b.* 3,832,530*d.* 98,967*s.* Bachgotis. 300 horse, 8 elephants, 7000 foot.
 14. Sátanpúr. Fort of burnt brick. 80,154*b.* 1,600,741*d.* 109,788*s.* Bais converted to Islam Bachgotis, Joshis (?). 300 horse, 4000 foot.
 15. Sabihah. 104,780*b.* 1,609,293*d.* 87,200*s.* Rajputs. 30 horse, 1000 foot.
 16. Sarwápálí. 58,170*b.* 1,210,335*d.* 48,107*s.* Bachgotis. 1000 foot.

* Translated from the Persian text of the *Aín-i-Akbari*, Blochmann's Ed. Vol. II, p. 435.

17. Satrikh. 37,041*b.* 11,26,295*d.* 92,695*s.* Ansáris. 20 horse, 1000 foot.
18. Gúárichh. 79,158*b.* 3,773,417*d.* 3,782*s.* Raikwárs. 50 horse, 1,070, foot.
19. Kishní. Fort of burnt brick, 25,674*b.* 1,339,286*d.* 123,847*s.* Rájputs, 3 elephants. 1,500 foot.
20. Mangalsí. 116,401*b.* 1,360,753*d.* 86,504*s.* Sombansis. 20 horse, 1000 foot.
21. Naipur. 5,997*b.* 308,788*d.* 2,945*s.* Castes various. 500 foot.

[NOTE. In the above list the name of the mahal (*i. q.* parganah) comes first, then the cultivated area in bighas and biswas. Next the revenue in dams (40 = 1 akbarshahi rupee) then the “sayúrghál” or rent-free lands;* then the prevailing caste or clan of the inhabitants, and the contingent of troops both horse and foot. The abbreviations are explained by this note.]

Of these 21 mahals those numbered 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, are still in existence under the same names and probably with nearly the same boundaries as in Akbar’s time.

The following require some explanation.

2. Ambodhá, now written Amorha, is on the left bank of the Ghogra and is now in the district of Basti in the N. W. Provinces. In the Gonda S. R.† p. 11 it is said to have included Bámhanípair, but this is a mistake as “Bambhanpárah” occurs in the Aín as one of the mahals of Sarkár Gorakhpur. Ambodhá, however, appears to have included the southern part of the present parganah of Nawábganj on the left bank of the Ghogra facing the city of Ajodhya.

3. Ibrahimábád is now only a village in parganah Satrikh. O. G. ii. 85.

6. Bilahri is now the northern portion of parganah Sultanpúr and is called Baraunsá, see below No. 13.

8. Appears to be now known as Tappah Asl. O. G. iii. 457 where there is a partial reconstruction of this and some other sarkars taken from the Sultanpúr S. R. by Mr. A. F. Millett, C. S. I have followed this officer’s guidance almost entirely, as far as it goes.

9. Bakṭahá is not traceable. Mr. Millett says it is now Baksaha in Bára Banki district, but this latter is not mentioned either in the Bara Banki S. R. (which is meagre on this subject) or in the O. G.

11. Rudauli is still in existence but is smaller than in Akbar’s time, when it included the present Khandansá parganah to the south-east.

* See Blochmann’s Translation of the Aín, p. 268.

† S. R. stands for Settlement Report, O. G. for *Oudh Gazetteer.*

12. Sailak presents some difficulty. In O. G. i. 92, it is said to have comprised the present parganahs of Bado Saráí, Ramnagar and Muhammadpur, as well as a tract described as Lálpur-Rámpúr-Mathurá, which probably is on the tongue of land at the junction of the Ghogra and Chauká rivers now in South Kundri parganah. But if this is correct it is difficult to understand where to put the Bhitauli parganah of Sarkár Lakhnau. Either Sailak must have consisted of two parts, one (Bado Sarai) lying to the south of Bhitauli, and another consisting of the remaining parganahs to the north of it, or else Bhitauli must have been cut in two by Sailak. In the map I have adopted the latter supposition which seems more in accordance with the history. The two parganahs of Bhitauli and Sailak are, however, very much mixed up throughout the Muhammadan period, indeed they are occasionally spoken of as identical, and I shall be glad if any local officer will throw some light on the subject. Unfortunately the author of the *Bára Banki S. R.* omits all historical and geographical details, and the *Gazetteer* does not supply the omission. The portion of this Subah which is included in *Bára Banki* is consequently the most difficult of all to restore.

13. Sultánpúr was that part of the present parganah of that name which lies on the right bank of the Gumti, that part which is on the left bank was formerly known as Bilahri (see No. 6) a name which includes also Baraunsá. The southern portion is known as Sultánpúr Miránpúr or Kathot, a name not found in the *Aín*.

14. Sátánpur and Kishni (No. 19) now compose parganah Jagdispúr in Sultánpúr district.

16. Sarwápáli is now Amsin in Faizabad district.

19. See No. 14.

21. I cannot find this place. Mr. Millett in his valuable reconstruction of this Sarkár has omitted Nos. 20 and 21. In O. G. i. 462 it is said to be the same as Iltifátganj, but the position of this place is not indicated.

Three modern parganahs in this part of the country (*Bára Banki* again!) are obscure.

i. Mawái Maholára. This seems from O. G. ii. 494 to have been created out of parts of Rudauli and Basorhi, and I have accordingly in the map divided it between them.

ii. Surajpúr. Lies between Daryábád of Sarkar Audh and Sidhaur of Sarkár Lakhnau. In the O. G. in two places (iii. 332, and iii. 447) it is said to have been in existence under that name in the time of Akbar, but it does not occur in the *Aín*. It appears to have been included under Daryábád and I have while waiting for further information shewn it so in the map.

iii. Partábganj. This is admittedly a modern parganah, and I have

included it under Satrikh, the area of which seems to be considerably smaller now than it was under Akbar.

The Sarkár of Avadh or Audh, as thus reconstructed, was a tolerably compact tract of about 90 miles in length lying principally on the right bank of the Chauká and Ghogra, but including also a strip of varying width on the left or northern bank of the latter. The breadth varies very much, and owing to the want of details for Bára Banki cannot be exactly stated. At its north-western end it is much mixed up with parts of Sarkárs Lakhnau and Bahráich, and two detached portions of the former Sarkár, one consisting of parganah Siddhaur, the other of parganahs Isauli and Garh Amethi, are included in it on its south-western side. On the south it marches with Sarkárs Mánikpur and Jaunpúr of the Subah of Iláhábád.

In the endeavour to depict accurately the exterior and interior boundaries I have felt this difficulty that though parganahs bearing the same names as these in the Aín are still extant, it is far from certain that the boundaries were the same as now. The areas given in the Aín only refer to cultivated land, and the exact size of Akbar's bigha is somewhat uncertain. The map can therefore only claim to be an approximation, though probably a very close approximation, to the actual facts of A. D. 1582.

II. Sarka'r Gorakhpu'r.

- Twenty-four mahals. 244,283*b.* 13*b.* 11,926,790*d.* 51,235*s.* Castes various. 1,010 horse, 22,000 foot.
1. Atraulá. Fort of burnt brick. 32,052*b.* 1,397,367*d.* 6,935*s.* Afghan Miánas. 50 horse, 1,500 foot.
 2. Anhaulá. 4,114*b.* 17*b.* 201,120*d.* 2,170*s.* Bisens, horse. 400 foot.
 3. Bináikpúr. Fort of burnt brick. 13,857*b.* 7*b.* 6,00,000*d.* Surajbansí Rajputs. 400 horse, 3000 foot.
 4. Bámbhanpárah. 6,688*b.* 414,194*d.* Rájputs. 2000 foot.
 5. Bhanwápárah. 3,105*b.* 15*b.* 155,900*d.* Bisens. 200 foot.
 6. Tílpúr. Fort of burnt brick. 9,005*b.* 17*b.* 4,00,000*d.* Súrajbansí Rájputs. 100 horse, 2000 foot.
 7. Chilúpárah. Fort of burnt brick. 6,036*b.* 14*b.* 289,302*d.* Rájputs. 2000 foot.
 8. Daryápárah. Fort of burnt brick. 31,357*b.* 19*b.* 1,517,078*d.* 5,067*s.* Bisens. 60 horse, 400 foot.
 9. Dewápárah and Kotlah. 2 mahals. 16,194*b.* 17*b.* 717,840*d.* Bisens. 20 horse, 2000 foot.
 10. Rihlí. 33,183*b.* 19*b.* 1,618,074*d.* 20,873*s.* Bisen Rájputs. 1000 foot.

11. Rasúlpúr and Ghausí. 2 mahals. 4,200*b.* 622,030*d.* Sombansis. 500 foot.
12. Ramgarh and Gaurí. 2 mahals. 10,726*b.* 485,943*d.* Sombansis. Included in Bináikpúr.
13. Gorakhpúr bá havelí. Has a fort of burnt brick, on the banks of the river Ráptí. 12,656*b.* 567,385*d.* 3919*s.* Súrajbansis. 40 horse, 200 foot.
14. Kaṭihlá. Fort of burnt brick. 900*b.* 12*b.* 40,000*d.* Bisens. 300 horse, 200. foot.
15. Kihlápárah. Fort of burnt brick. 16,012*b.* 425,845*d.* Bansis (?) 20 horse, 300 foot.
16. Mahaulí. Fort of burnt brick. 2,523*b.* 617,256*d.* Bisens. 2000 foot.
17. Mandwah. 1,909*b.* 19*b.* 452,321*d.* Sombansis. 20 horse, 500 foot.
18. Mandlah. 1,252*b.* 6*b.* 51,100*d.*
19. Maghar and Ratanpúr. 2 mahals. Fort of burnt brick. 26,062*b.* 1,352,585*d.* 16,771*s.* Bisen and Bais. 2000 foot.

The above list is taken from the Persian text, and differs in some particulars from Elliot's (*Races of N. W. P.* Vol. II, p. 119). It also gives the area and revenue and other details omitted by Elliot. The following remarks are necessary for its elucidation.

1. Atraulá. The correct name is Utraulá or perhaps strictly Uttaraulá. Akbar's parganah includes the modern parganahs of Utraulá, Sadullahnagar and Búrhápárah on the eastern frontier of the Gonda district (*Gonda S. R.* p. 11, O. G. s. r. Utraula, iii. 574).

8. Daryápárah is the spelling in the text and no variants are given by Blochmann. The parganah which is still extant is, however, now called Dhuriápárah. In the map I have given the name as it is in the Persian text, which of course might also read Duryápárah as no vowels are given.

9. Dewapárah and Kotlah. So in the text, but Kotlah *كوتله* is an easy and probable mistake for Kohánah *كوهانه*. The real name appears to be Dewápárah Kuhanah which I have shewn on the map after Elliot's explanation. It covers all the east of the Gorakhpúr district.

10. Rihlí comprises the northern parganahs of Mánkápúr, Mahádewá and Nawábganj. Probably, as suggested under Amorhá in Sarkar Audh, a portion of Nawábganj belonged to that parganah. See *Gonda S. R.* p. 11.

12. Rámgarh and Gauri appear to have included all the forest tract north of the Rapti, the northern parganahs of Balrámpúr and Tulsipúr.

15. Kihlápárah may be, as Elliot suggests, a mistake for Rihlápárah,

an extant parganah. It is no argument against this that to read Rihla-párah would disturb the alphabetical order in which the mahals are given; for I have found a considerable number of such errors in other Subah lists in the Aín.

18. Mandlah cannot be traced.

The remaining mahals of this Sarkár are still extant.

Sarkár Gorakhpúr thus stretches from the Gandak to the Ghogra, and includes the modern Districts of Gorakhpúr and Bastí in the N. W. Provinces and the greater part of Gonda in Audh. The western boundary where it marches with Sarkár Bahraich is however extremely indefinite, and the same may be said of the northern boundary. Even in the present day a very large portion of this tract is covered by dense forests, and this must have been the case to a much greater extent in the sixteenth century. The very small areas given for parganahs which stretch for scores and scores of miles prove this, and historical proofs are not wanting to confirm the impression. Consequently the boundaries of the different mahals in the north of this Sarkár cannot be restored with any approach to accuracy, and I have therefore not attempted to lay them down on the map; this omission is less to be regretted when it is considered that there were certainly no definite boundaries in Todar Mal's time. There were clearings in the forest here and there, which were loosely grouped together under some local name taken from the residence of the Hindu chief or Afghán adventurer who was powerful in those parts. The dominions (if we may use the term) of these chiefs varied constantly as mahals or towns were taken and retaken by contending forces in the petty wars and raids that were constantly going on.

III. Sarka'r Bahra'ich.

- 11 Mahals. Area 18,23,235*b.* 8*b.* 2,41,20,525*d.* 466,482*s.* Castes various. 1170 horse, 14,000 foot.
1. Bahráich bá havelí. Fort of burnt brick on the banks of the river Saraü. 697,231*b.* 9,139,141*d.* 402,111*s.* Rajputs. 600 horse 4,500 foot.
 2. Bahrah. 926*b.* 37,135*d.* Kahnah. 500 foot.
 3. Husámpúr. Fort of burnt brick. 157,415*b.* 3,707,035*d.* 1,601*s.* Raikwars, Bháles and a sept of Bisens. 70 horse, 900 foot.
 4. Dánkdon. 84,436*b.* 440,562*d.* Janwárs. 2,000 foot.
 5. Rajhat. 4,064*b.* 11*b.* 166,780*d.* Janwárs. 1000 foot.
 6. Sanjhaulí. 124,810*b.* 877,007*d.* Janwár Rajpúts.
 7. Sultánpúr. 58,146*b.* 166,001. Janwárs. 700 foot.

8. Fakhrpur. Fort of burnt brick. 191,720*b.* 3,157,876*d.*
56,035*s.* Raikwárs, 150 horse, 2,000 foot.
9. Firozábád. Fort of burnt brick. 108,601*b.* 1,933,079*d.* 4,107*s.*
Tunwar Rájput. 200 horse, 8,000 foot.
10. Kila' Nawágarh. 417,601*b.* 2,140,757*d.* Various castes.
50 horse, 1,000 foot.
11. Kahronsa. Fort of burnt brick. 28,489*b.* 17*b.* 1,315,051*d.*
2,628*s.* Bais. 100 horse, 1,000 foot.

All the mahals of this Sarkár are either still extant under their old names, or distinctly traceable. The Settlement Officer of this district Mr. H. S. Boys, C. S. has effected a very complete reconstruction of the Sarkár accompanied by a clear map. I have filled in the boundaries on my own map from those given by Mr. Boys. One or two points, however, call for notice.

1. The figures for area and revenue given in the S. R. do not agree with those in Blochmann's text. Mr. Boys probably worked on Gladwin's translation which is not always correct. I have given the correct figures above. The mahal of Bahráich included the modern parganah of that name, and Akona (except a small portion north-east of the Rapti) all but 133 villages of Naupára, all but the trans-Rapti portion of Char-da and Bhinga this side of the Rapti.

2. Bahrah included the rest of Bhinga and 77 villages now in Nipál.

3. Husámpúr now known as Hisampúr is still extant, but it was larger formerly, including a considerable tract to the south-east now in the Gonda district, while on the north it included some estates now in Fakhrpúr.

4. Dankdon now called Dángdoí (for which دانكدون in Blochmann's text is possibly a copyist's error) comprised the rest of Akona, the rest of Bhinga, and the northern part of Tulsipúr. Its boundaries were probably never very clearly defined.

5. Rajhat is, all but a few villages, now in the Nipal tarái.

6. Sanjhaulí, written by Boys Sijaulí, contained some villages now in Nipál.

7. Sultánpur is an *enclave* in Bahráich and also included a few villages now belonging to Nipál.

10. Kila' Nawágarh. This comprised the modern parganahs of Tambúr, north and south Kundri in Sitápúr and apparently parts of Dhaurahra and Firozábád in Kherí, but its boundaries are not very clear. It seems generally speaking to have occupied the whole Doab between the Kauriala and Chauká rivers, except a small portion at the extreme south which belonged to Sailak or Bhitauli.

11. Kahronsá is a difficult mahal to restore. The local settlement

officers who have had the advantage of consulting the Kánúngos, the records of the great families, and other local sources of information have been followed in my map, but the exact boundaries for this, as for all parganahs beyond the Ghogra are probably now not determinable.

The Sarkár appears to have occupied all the western portion of the trans-Ghogra country; its boundaries on the Gorakhpúr side are very uncertain. An immense proportion of it was jungle with scattered settlements of Junwár, Raikwár and other Rajpút clans here and there. It stretched far up into the Nipal Taráí and much of it was only nominally under Musalmán sway, the revenue derived from the northern mahals was very small, and the hill chieftains appear constantly to have levied even that. There was also, however, a long narrow slip on the right bank of the Chauka which yielded a much better revenue and was much prized as is shewn by the frequency with which it changed hands under royal grants.

IV. Sarka'r Khaira'ba'd.

- 22 mahals. 1,987,700*b.* 6*b.* 43,644,381*d.* 171,342*s.* Castes various.
1,160 horse, 27,800 foot.
1. Barwar Anjanah. 79,670*b.* 7*b.* 4,325,237*d.* 107,079*s.* Rájputs and Bráhmans. 50 horse, 2,000 foot.
 2. Biswah. Fort of burnt brick. 135,119*b.* 3,545,643*d.* 107,916*s.* Báchhil Rájputs. 30 horse, 1,000 foot.
 3. Páli. 144,627*b.* 1,849,270*d.* 37,945*s.* Asanín (?). 30 horse, 1000 foot.
 4. Báwan. 56,156*b.* 1,161,235*d.* 62,488*s.* Asanín (?). 20 horse, 1000 foot.
 5. Basrah. 60,063*b.* Castes various. 300 foot.
 6. Bhurwárah. Fort of burnt brick. 8,971*b.* 18*b.* 435,430*d.* Ahanín (?). 50 horse, 2,500 foot.
 7. Bisará. 21,740*b.* 676,066*d.* Báchhils, 200 foot.
 8. Pailá. 981*b.* 14*b.* 48,202*d.* Ahanín (?) 200 foot.
 9. Chhitiápúr. 64,706*b.* 1,765,641*d.* 41,094*s.* Gaur Rájputs. 50 horse, 700 foot.
 10. Khairábád bá Haveli. 2 mahals. Fort of burnt brick. 159,072*b.* 6,161,234*d.* 174,191*s.* Bráhmans, 50 horse, 2000 foot.
 11. Sándi. Fort of burnt brick. 211,804*b.* 3,055,339*d.* 195,106*s.* Sombansís. 20 horse 2000 foot.
 12. Sarah. 28,832*b.* 2,091,983*d.* 8,666*s.* Chauháns. 60 horse, 500 foot.
 13. Sadrpúr. 120,698*b.* 831,175*d.* 15,581*s.* Janwárs and Báchhils, 20 horse, 500 foot.

14. Gopámau. Fort of burnt brick. 1,07,368*b.* 5*b.* 5,620,466*d.* 562,037*s.* Rajputs Kunwar (var. lect. Bisen and Kunwar). 100 horse, 3000 foot.
15. Kherí. Fort of burnt brick. 260,168*b.* 3,250,522*d.* 50,522*s.* Bisen Rajpúts and Janwárs. 60 horse, 1,500 foot.
16. Khairígarh. One of the strongest forts in Hindustán, and it has six forts of brick plastered with lime at a short distance from it. 43,052*b.* 7*b.* 1,829,327*d.* Bais, Bisen, and Báchhil and Kahanah (?). 300 horse, 1,500 foot.
17. Kharkhílá. 15,815*b.* 16*b.* 473,727*d.* Ásín (?). 20 horse, 500 foot.
18. Khánkatmau. 3,057*b.* 11*b.* 235,656*d.* Castes various. 400 foot.
19. Láharpúr. 208,288*b.* 3,029,479*d.* 209,079*s.* Bráhmans. 50 horse, 1000 foot.
20. Machhraṭah. 71,069*b.* 2,112,176*d.* 2,430*s.* Báchhil Rajpúts. 30 horse, 2000 foot.
21. Nímkhár. Fort of burnt brick. 58,775*b.* 18*b.* 3,566,055*d.* 66,055*d.* Ahirs. 100 horse, 1,500 foot.
22. Hargánw. 66,952*b.* 200,000*d.* 26,385*s.* Bráhmans. 20 horse, 500 foot.

In this sarkár all the mahals have been identified by the settlement officers of the Hardoí, Sítápúr, and Kheri districts, but nearly all of them call for some explanation.

1. Barwar Anjanah was a large tract of mostly uninhabited forest country which included the present parganahs of Alamnagar, Pihání-Padaruá in the Hardoí district and Pasgánw, Muhamdi, Magdápúr, Aurangábád, and Atwá-Pipariá in Kheri. It is said that the second name is properly Anjánah “unknown” so-called from the wild nature of the country, but this is doubtful. It was one large estate held by the Sayyids of Barwar. [In tracing the divisions of Akbar through the pages of the Settlement reports and the *Gazetteer* I have been much impeded by the fact that the writers are all deeply interested in the history of the great proprietary clans and only give geographical notices under those heads, so that one has to hunt up a parganah through a dozen notices.]

3. Pálí included the present parganahs of Shahábád and Pachhohá and part of Saromannagar and Katiári.

5. Basrah, was apparently a very small parganah and it is remarkable that no revenue is assigned to it in the text. It is not to be found on the map nor is it mentioned in the O. G.

6. Bhurwárah, a vast and undefined mahal which appears to have included the present parganahs of Bhúr, Haidarabad, Aliganj and per-

haps also Paliá across the Chauká or so much of it as was inhabited at that time. In the north of the Kheri district we get into the jungles again as in Bahráich and exact boundaries are not to be expected.

7. Bisará, there is a small parganah of this name west of parganah Kheri, there is no notice of it in the O. G. unless perhaps it may be alluded to casually in some of the long accounts of Rajpút and other clans of which that work is full, to the exclusion of more precise information.

8. Paila still extant, it included also Karanpúr to the north.

9. Chhitiápúr is the old name of Sitápúr.

11. Sándí appears to have included so much of Katiari as was not in Pali, but where the line is to be drawn is not known.

17. Kharkhílá, The spelling is that of Blochmann's text, but it appears it should be Karkhila and not Khar. The modern name is Karaoná, and the first syllable is said to be the Sanskrit *kara* = a hand; there is a legend about a Raja who lost his hands and had them restored by bathing in a sacred tank at this place.

18. Khánkhatmau is now in the Farukhábád district of the N. W. P.

21. Nímkhár. There is now no parganah of this name though the ancient and sacred town of Nimkhár or Nimsár is still in existence. This large estate comprised the modern parganahs of Aurangabad, Misrikh, Maholí, Kasta-Abgánw, and Sikandarábád forming a long narrow strip running from north to south in the Sítápúr and Kheri districts.

The remaining parganahs are still extant and probably very nearly their former extent, though there have been here and there a few transfers of villages from one to another.

In Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 17, the ruling clan is given as Ásanín or Áhanín with variants Ásín and Ahín. I would read in all these cases Ahbans. In the Persian character *آسنین* or *اهنین* is very like *اهبنس* and may easily have been mistaken for it. The Ahbans were a powerful proprietary tribe in western Oudh for many centuries. I am in doubt as to the name *كهنه* in No. 16. It may be for *كهنبي* Khumbí. There are one or two parganahs unaccounted for in the Aín. These are:

I. Barwan, between Páli and Sándí. In the Hardoi S. R. p. 95 it is said that Barwan is mentioned in the Aín and the writer gives its area and revenue. I do not know where he got this information as there is no mention of Barwan in Blochmann's text, nor is there any mahal having the area or revenue quoted in the S. R.

II. Chandra. In the Sitapúr S. R. p. 85 it is stated that the old name of this parganah was Haveli. But the Haveli or home county of this Sarkár is Khairabad which is separated from Chandra by Nímkhár and Sitapúr. Some changes of villages from one parganah to another

have occurred since Akbar's time, and it is possible that Chandra may have formed part of the Haveli mahal of Khairabad. I have shewn it in the map as uncertain.

IV. Gundlamau. This parganah is not in the Ain and my authorities give no information on the subject. I presume it was part of the great Nimkhár estate but have shewn it in the map as uncertain.

This Sarkár it will be seen includes the whole of western Oudh. In the southern part the mahals are generally clearly traceable and well defined, but in the north the great submontane forest appears to have been only sparsely peopled and to lay down definite boundary lines on the map would not only be impossible, but would convey an erroneous impression by making precise divisions which were not in existence in the time of Akbar. Kheri on its northern side, Khairigarh and Bhurwára have therefore been left unmarked by boundary lines and I am very doubtful about the northern boundary of Killá Nawagarh and Firozabad which adjoin them.

It only remains to observe that special interest attaches to Láharpúr in this Sarkár from its being the birthplace of the illustrious financier Raja Todar Mal, the author of the great revenue settlement whose features we are now endeavouring to restore.

V. Sarkar Lakhnau.

- 55 mahals. 3,307,426*b.* 2*b.* 80,716,160*d.* 4,572,526*s.* Castes various.
2,680 horse, 36 elephants, 83,450 foot.
1. Abethí. Fort of burnt brick. 117,381*b.* 3,076,480*d.* 3,002,17*s.*
Ansáris. 300 horse, 20 elephants, 2,000 foot.
 2. Unám. Has a brick fort. 61,045*b.* 2,012,372*d.* 2,537,475*s.*
Sayyids. 50 horse, 4,000 foot.
 3. Isaulí. Fort of burnt brick on the banks of the river Gúdi.
1,670,093*b.* 4,208,046*d.* 240,846*s.* Bachgoti
Rajpúts. 50 horse, 2,000 foot.
 4. Asewan. 57,726*b.* 830,625*d.* 63,421*s.* Bais and Chandel.
10 horse, 500 foot.
 5. Asoha. 25,027*b.* 509,901*d.* Ahanín (?). 400 foot.
 6. Unchhgánw. 33,122*b.* 417,957*d.* Bais. 100 horse, 2,000 foot.
 7. Bilgránw. Fort of burnt brick. 5,124,113*b.* 356,892*d.* Sayyids
and Bais. 20 horse, 1,000 foot.
 8. Bangarmau. Brick fort. 242,291*b.* 3,802,122*d.* 151,481*s.*
Gahlot Rájputs. 2,000 foot.
 9. Bijlor. 80,581*b.* 2,505,047*d.* 193,961*s.* Chauháns. 30 horse,
1,000 foot.
 10. Bárí. 70,590*b.* 1,284,799*d.* 51,560*s.* Bais. 30 horse, 1,000 foot.

11. Bahrimau. 19,409*b.* 3*b.* 591,406*d.* Bais. 20 horse, 500 foot.
12. Pingwán. 34,727*b.* 420,832*d.* 12,730*s.* Bais. 500 foot.
13. Bithaulí. 8,736*b.* 8,194*s.* 340,191*d.* Rajputs and Jats. 200 foot.
14. Panhan. 8,945*b.* 267,809*d.* Bais. 300 foot.
15. Parsandan. 9,111*b.* 237,537*d.* Rájputs and Khumbís. 200 foot.
16. Pátan. 5,621*b.* 214,255*d.* Bráhmans and Khumbís. 400 foot.
17. Tará Shikaur. 9,357*b.* 123,534*d.* Brahmans. 300 foot.
18. Jhalotar. 61,774*b.* 1,123,176*d.* 21,441*s.* Chandels. 20 horse, 2,000 foot.
19. Dewe. Fort of burnt brick. 88,638*b.* 1,933,837*d.* 174,207*s.* Rajputs. 30 horse, 2,000 foot.
20. Deorakh. 13,340*b.* 9*b.* 689,536*d.* Bais. 100 horse, 1,500 foot.
21. Dadrah. 10,796*b.* 73,737*d.* Rajpúts. 50 foot.
22. Rambharpur. Fort of burnt brick. 75,490*b.* 2,425,775*d.* 79,225*s.* Bais and Bráhmans. 100 horse, 2,000 foot.
23. Rámkot. Fort of burnt brick. 9,790*b.* 267,099*d.* Rajputs. 200 foot.
24. Sandílah. Fort of burnt brick. 3,937,200*b.* 10,623,901*d.* 837,245*s.* Gahlots and Báchils. 100 horse, 5,000 foot.
25. Sáipúr. 39,083*b.* 15*b.* 2,625,388*d.* 27,736*s.* Chandel Rájputs. 40 horse, 1,000 foot.
26. Sarosí. 25,710*b.* 1,239,767*d.* 1,567*s.* Chandel Rájputs. 20 horse, 1,000 foot.
27. Sátanpur. 60,600*b.* 1,028,800*d.* 10,192*s.* Bais and Brahmans. 50 horse, 2,000 foot.
28. Sihálí. 13,065*b.* 694,707*d.* 130,216*s.* Rájputs. 10 horse, 500 foot.
29. Sidhaur. 35,794*b.* 1,692,281*d.* 313,022*s.* Afghans (?) and Rájputs. 100 horse, 1,000 foot.
30. Sidhúpúr. 9,371*b.* 4*b.* 505,018*d.* Bais. 150 horse, 1,500 foot.
31. Sandí. 7,852*b.* 9*b.* 392,313*d.* 13,792*s.* Rajputs. 1,000 foot.
32. Saron. 5,576*b.* 210,316*d.* 2,858*s.* Rajputs and Khumbis. 100 foot.
33. Fatihpur. Fort of burnt brick. 19,830*b.* 3,161,440*d.* Shekh-zádas and Rajputs. 200 horse, 5 elephants, 2,000 foot.
34. Fatihpúr Chaurásí. 105,952*b.* 909,176*d.* 6,594*s.* Rájputs and (!) Chandels. 10 horse, 500 foot.

35. Garh Ambithí. Fort of burnt brick. 47,356*b.* 1,800,000*d.*
Bahmangoti Rajputs. 250 horse, 8 elephants,
5,500 foot.
36. Kursi. Fort of burnt brick. 80,817*b.* 1,693,844*d.* 62,919*s.*
Rajputs. 60 horse, 3 elephant, 2,000 foot.
37. Kákorí. Fort of burnt brick. 31,574*b.* 1,134,432*d.* 14,430*s.*
Bisen Rajputs. 30 horse, 500 foot.
38. Kahanjarah. 22,300*b.* 818,472*d.* Bais. 100 horse, 2,000 foot.
39. Ghátampúr. 27,390*b.* 552,561*d.* Brahmans. 500 foot.
40. Kachh Ando. 22,066*b.* 430,596*d.* 4,460*s.* Chandels. 500 foot.
41. Garandá. 4,803*b.* 334,769*d.*
42. Kúmbhí. 5,940*b.* 267,089*d.* Rajputs. 400 foot.
43. Lakhnau bá Havelí. 91,722*b.* 1,746,771*d.* 241,195*s.* Shekh-
zádahs, Bráhmans, and Káyaths. 200 horse,
3,000 foot.
44. Lashkar. 16,794*b.* 167,529. Bais. 4,000 foot.
45. Malihábád. Fort of burnt brick. 169,269*b.* 4,479,250*d.*
108,545*s.* Bais. 30 horse, 2,000 foot.
46. Maláwah. 83,022*b.* 3,598,713*d.* 222,038*s.* Bais. 30 horse,
2,000 foot.
47. Mohán. Fort of burnt brick. 60,990*b.* 1,996,673*d.* 198,484*s.*
Bais Rajputs. 30 horse, 2,000 foot.
48. Moránw. Brick fort. 68,847*b.* 1,698,444*d.* 4,806*s.* Bais Raj-
púts. 150 horse, 2,000 foot.
49. Mađiánw. 49,422*b.* 1,136,613*d.* 32,900*s.* Baswár and Bar-
kalá (?). 30 horse, 500 foot.
50. Mahonah. 50,895*b.* 977,860*d.* 8,805*s.* Rájputs. 50 horse, 2000
foot.
51. Manwí. Fort of burnt brick. 29,500*b.* 771,372*d.* 13,767*s.*
Musalmáns and Rájputés. 2,000 foot.
52. Makráid. 17,959*b.* 576,200*d.* 5,247*s.* Bais Rájputs. 1,000
foot.
53. Hadhah. Brick fort. 11,734*b.* 359,748*d.* 6,026*s.* Bráhmans.
300 foot.
54. Haihar. 13,109*b.* 329,735*d.* Bais. 30 horse, 500 foot.

The greater number of the mahals in this sarkár are still extant and have been identified by Mr. Millett in the Sultanpúr S. R. Those portions which lie in the Bara Banki district present some difficulties owing to the absence of all historical data from the S. R. of that district; the writer of which says he leaves such matters to the compiler of the *Oudh Gazetteer*. The O. G., however, merely copies the scanty notes of the S. R., so we are left in the dark.

1. Abethí is now spelt Amethí. The original word appears to have been Ambishṭhi which would give either spelling in its Prákrit form. The parganah is now known as Mohanlálganj, the town retains the old name.

5. Asohá is now combined into one parganah with Parsandan No. 15.

6. Unchhganw. This mahal with Tara Singhaur (which appears to be the true reading for Bárá Shikaur of Blochmann's text) No. 17 and Sidhúpúr No. 30, has since Akbar's time been made into the one parganah of Daundia Khera.

7. Bilgránw or -grám is the site of the famous battle in A. D. 1540 where Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah. The mahal included the modern parganah of Bangar. O. G. I. 223.

9. Bijlor is now written Bijnor. The *l*, however, is right, as the original word seems to have been Bijlipúr.

11. Bahrimau or Pahrirau was the old name of Pírnagar.

12. Pingwán or Bangwán I cannot find anywhere. Perhaps the local officers can enlighten me.

13. Bithaulí. Spelt in the O. G. Bhitauli. The town is on the Doab between the Gogra and Chauka but it is difficult to define the boundaries of this mahal and Sailak in Sarkár Avadh (*vide supra*).

20. Deorakh. This mahal also I cannot find.

21. Dadrah appears to account for a portion of the blank space in the Bara Banki district not covered (as far as can be seen) by any name in the Aín. This space is now divided between the Nawábganj and Partábganj parganahs both of which, however, are of very recent creation.

22. Rambhirpur is now called Purwá, the last half of the old name Rambhirpurwá with the Eastern Hindi lengthened nominative.

23. Ramkot lies all by itself in the middle of Khairábád. This Sarkár has several detached portions besides Ramkot, *viz.*, Garh Amethi and Isauli in S. Avadh, Hardoi in S. Manikpur and perhaps Bithaulí in Bahráich.

24. Sandílá appears to have included Bálámau. O. G. I. 209.

25. Sáípur is also known as Safipúr.

26. Saron the old name of Sikandarpur near Unao.

27. Sátanpur the old name of Khiron.

28. Sihalí, still a town in parganah Fattihpur of Bara Banki.

31. Sandí, now called Sissaindi, this is probably the proper name for which Sandi is a copyist's error.

38. Kahanjarah, not traceable.

41. Garandá, probably the same as Gundwa or Gonda. The text گوند may be an error for گوند.

42. Kumbhi, not traceable.

44. Lashkar said to be for Nisgarh, which is said to be a well-known village (Sultanpur S. R. s. v.) the position, however, is not stated.

48. Moránw is now spelt Mauránwán, an E. Hindi dialectic form.

49. Madiánw now Madiánwán. This is now included in Mahona.

54. Haihar is not traceable.

All the others are still extant. Modern parganahs not in the Aín, and not clearly identifiable are Nawabganj, Partabganj, Surajpur and Mawai Maholára, the last of which, however, probably belonged to Sarkár Avadh.

This Sarkár, the richest and most cultivated of the whole, occupies the south-west portion of the Subah with certain outlying patches, and includes within its boundaries the *enclave* of Satrikh.

The Dastúrs, which appear to have been somewhat similar to modern Districts (see Elliot, Races of N. W. P., Vol. II, p. 201) are as follows : (Aín, Text, Vol. I, p. 352.)

Sarkár Avadh. 19 mahals, 2 of which are included in Khairábád.

These two, however, are not specified. All the mahals of the Sarkár except two form the 1st dastúr. Ibrahimábád alone forms the 2nd dastúr, and Kishni alone the 3rd.

Sarkár Bahráich. Firozábád and Sultánpúr 1st dastúr. Kahronsa, 2nd dastúr, and all the rest the 3rd.

Sarkár Khairábád. 1st *d.* Haveli, Bisára, Biswah, Basrah, Chitiapúr, Khairigarh, Sadupúr, Kheri, Karkhíla, Láharpur, Machhrahtá, and Hargaon.

2nd *d.* Páli, Barwar-Anjaná, Báwan, Sándí, Sarah, Gopámau, and Nimkár.

3rd *d.* Bhurwárah and Pailá.

Sarkár Gorakhpúr. Constituted one dastúr.

Sarkár Lakhnau. 2 dastúrs. Unám, Bilgrám, Bangarmau, Hardoi, Sultánpúr, Fatihpur-Chaurásí, Kachhand and Maláwah form one dastúr, and all the rest the other.

I have excluded from this review all those portions of the present province of Oudh which did not lie within the Subah of that name. These will be dealt with under Subah Iláhábás. They are parts of Rai Bareli, Partábgarh (nearly the whole), Sultánpúr and Faizábád. It will be seen that there are a good number of uncertain points, and my map cannot be accepted as anything but a first attempt. I trust, however, that it will be useful in one way; it is not until you come to construct a

map, and find yourself forced to account for every inch of the tract included, that you find out the gaps in your information. These I have now indicated, and I conclude with again expressing a hope that local officers interested in the history of the province will come forward with information which may clear up all the doubtful points.

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*Baiswári Folk Songs collected by BÁBÚ JOGENDRA NÁTH RAE, Gházipur.*  
(Contributed by W. IRVINE, ESQ., C. S.)

[The following songs are composed in the Baiswári dialect, with a slight admixture of Western Bhojpúri. They were collected by Bábú J. N. Rae in the town of Gházipur. He says that he took them down, exactly as repeated, from the mouths of women of the lower castes, such as Kahárs, etc. Some songs were obtained from Gáthaks or male professional singers, who recited them, and whose words were taken down. The Bhartharí song was obtained from the dictation of a Gosain mendicant.—The text has been edited by Mr. G. A. Grierson, C. S., who has added a few notes, distinguished by his initials (G. A. G.). The translations have also been amended in several places, where they represented the original either incorrectly or too freely.—ED.]

## ॥ १ ॥ सोहर गीत ।

- १ भउज मेा को चूनरी पहिनाव  
 भइया साहेब मुखऊ न बाले  
 भउजी ओठ बिजुकाई  
 गरभ की माती डेहरिया चड़ि बैठी  
 ननद लुटन मोहि आई  
 भउज मेा को इत्यादि
- २ कठिया घरवनी मैँ टठिया लेबैँ  
 आँख अँजवनी खारा  
 हसन खेलन को मैँ चेरिया लेबैँ  
 सइयाँ चड़न के घोड़ा  
 भउज मेा को इत्यादि

NOTE. भउज is more usually भाउज, and is possibly incorrect. चड़ि is a dialectic form of चढ़ि. G. A. G.

### *Translation.*

- 1, O sister-in-law, dress me in a bordered garment.  
 My brother did not even utter a word [*lit.* speak with his mouth],